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1941

PRICE LIST

Catering Especially To

- VOCATIONAL
AGRICULTURAL
TEACHERS
- COUNTY AGENTS
And Other
- EXTENSION WORKERS
- COMMERCIAL and
- HOME ORCHARDISTS
- And For General
- HOME PLANTING

Cumberland Valley
Nurseries Incorporated

McMINNVILLE - TENN.

Where Better Nursery Stock Is Grown

FOREWORD.

We take pleasure in presenting to you our New Catalogue for 1941, and with it to extend to you—our thousands of friends—our sincere greetings for the year.

We believe you will find our listings of fruits and ornamental stock to be most practical and complete, and assure you that any order sent us will receive very careful and prompt attention. For many years we have given special attention to fruit trees and small fruit plants, as well as ornamental stock. This year we offer with great pride and confidence our Tennessee Grown trees, produced with the utmost care and skill. Likewise, with equal pride, we point to our low prices for these high quality trees and plants.

Varieties: We propagate our stock under careful conditions, taking every precaution to have it true to name, and hold ourselves in readiness at all times to replace, on proper proof, all stock that may prove otherwise. The descriptions given are accurate, and our variety list is so complete that perfectly satisfactory material may be found in it to furnish any home grounds or orchard.

Order Sheet: This is for your convenience. Please fill in all details very carefully and plainly.

Terms: Our terms are cash with order, unless you wish shipment sent C.O.D., and even then at least part of purchase price should be sent with order.

Shipping: Small trees and plants may be sent parcel post, and where parcel post handling is desired, add 10% to amount of order to cover. Larger trees and plants and all balled and burlapped Evergreens must be shipped by Express or Freight. Where no preference is given, we will ship what we consider best way for safe and prompt delivery.

Guaranty: We endeavor to grow stock that is clean, free from disease, and true to variety, but should any tree or plant purchased from us prove otherwise, it is understood and agreed that we will either replace stock or refund the purchase price, but that we shall not be held liable for any greater amount or for damages.

Shipping Season: Our usual shipping season extends from October 15th to April 15th, during which time we make shipments almost daily. Where season is good and land to be planted can be put in good state of cultivation, we recommend that planting be done as early as possible.

Special Discount: If your order amounts to \$50.00 or more, we allow a straight discount of 5%, cash with order. This special concession makes it desirable to send "Club Orders"; two or three or several persons sending their orders together to be included in one shipment. More and more of the agents and teachers are taking advantage of this Club Rate, much to the advantage of their patrons. This not only gives them advantage of low rate on quantity lots and discount on orders amounting to \$50.00 or more, but also gives them advantage of low freight or transportation charges.

We wish to express our appreciation for your patronage in the past, and assure you that we will be glad to serve you often during the coming season.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY NURSERIES, Inc.
McMinnville, Tennessee

J. R. Bragg, Pres.

FRUITS, ETC.

Many are again planting fruits, and wisely so. Changes during the past few years have shown clearly that farmers and gardeners who had a few bearing trees were making a little money—or if they did not sell the fruit, they certainly did not have to buy. So, the man who had an orchard was ahead of the game any way you look at it.

We can furnish most of the varieties in fruit trees and berry plants that are grown in this section. We grow some varieties that are not shown in this list and we solicit your orders for your full needs. If not able to furnish exactly, we will send one nearest like it unless you specify that we shall not substitute. This has reference to small assorted orders—on commercial orders WE DO NOT SUBSTITUTE.

APPLES.

No other fruit is so dependable and generally desirable as the Apple. They will thrive in almost any well drained soil. Its period of ripening extends from early July until frost, and then they can be kept through the entire winter. For family use there is no fruit so indispensable. With moderate care they will pay a handsome return on your efforts and investment. We have kept our list of varieties up to date and you can plant any of them with confidence.

Apple—Whips.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.15	\$1.25	\$10.00	\$ 75.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.20	1.75	15.00	125.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	2.25	20.00	175.00

Apples—2 yr. branched.

3 to 4 feet.....	.25	2.00	17.00	150.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.30	2.50	22.50	200.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.35	3.00	27.50	250.00

Varieties:

Early or Summer Apples:

Yellow Transparent. Earliest variety of apple. Fruits pale yellow, slightly acid, and markets in good condition. Trees bear young.

Maiden Blush. A late summer apple. Possibly the best commercial variety for cooking in its season.

Early Harvest. One of the earliest summer apples. Trees very vigorous and productive. Fruit tender with yellow skin. Good for eating and cooking.

Red June. An early summer apple, producing medium sized red fruit of distinctive flavor. No home orchard is complete without it.

Hackworth. A southern variety of distinctive merit. Should have a place in all family orchards in Dixie.

All Red Duchess. A late summer variety which thrives anywhere, developed from sport limb of regular Duchess. A heavy bearer of well flavored fruit. An all purpose apple.

Early McIntosh. Follows Transparent in ripening; Flesh white, tender, juicy, and fine flavor. Has same prominent qualities as the Winter McIntosh

Milton. A very handsome new Apple of the McIntosh type. Fruit a beautiful pinkish red, with tender, crisp, white flesh of excellent flavor. Trees hardy and vigorous.

Red Astrachan Medium size, yellow with dark red patches; flesh decidedly acid and juicy; excellent for cooking, and very satisfactory for home planting. Trees hardy and vigorous.

King Tompkins. An extra large Apple, very red with tint of yellow; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, sub-acid; good quality.

Late Fall Apples:

Grimes Golden. A favorite yellow apple. Fruit medium, uniform, yellow. Flesh, tender and crisp, slightly acid. Stores well.

Kinnard's Choice. Originated in Tennessee. One of the best all purpose red apples. Similar in color to winesap, but ripens earlier. Appreciated wherever known.

Northern Spy. A hardy healthy apple that is very productive and stores well. Brings top market price.

Northwestern Greening. A fall apple in the South, but ripening later in northern localities where it is hardy and very productive. Fruit pale, waxy yellow, sometimes blushed.

Tolman Sweet. The leading sweet apple. Trees hardy, long-lived and bear early. Fruit pale yellow, sometimes blushed. Flesh firm, white and sweet.

Wealthy. Another fall apple in the South, which is hardy in the North. Fruit of good appearance, shaded to dark red. Flesh tender sub-acid. Especially adapted to sandy soils.

Yellow Delicious. An all-purpose apple with almost every good quality. Trees vigorous and productive. Fruit uniform in size, coloring to a good yellow color. Flavor very distinctive and pleasing.

Dark Red Delicious. The same description as for the Red Delicious applies to this very popular new variety; and in addition to having all the desirable qualities of the original Delicious, it also has the advantage of an exquisite deep red color covering the entire fruit. One of the best additions to the list of apple varieties since the original Delicious.

Anoka. Called the "Old Folks Apple" because it comes into bearing at an early age, often having

some fruit the second year after planting. It is very resistant to cold temperatures, bears heavily. Fruit is of good size, colored red with yellow streaks, ripens in mid-summer, and is fine for cooking. The tree does not grow so large as some other varieties, and is therefore good for planting in the yard, if other space is not available.

York Imperial. A late fall or early winter variety planted largely in the Virginias and adjoining states. Fruits keep and ship exceptionally well.

Winter Apples:

Baldwin. Probably the most extensively grown of any winter apple in the Eastern states. Fruit uniform in shape, yellow blushed and mottled with red. Flesh crisp, tender and juicy.

Cortland. Very similar to McIntosh, but if possible an improvement. Fruit bright deep red in color. Flesh snow white, firm, crisp and tender.

All Red Jonathan. Everybody places this variety among the best in both appearance and quality. Medium sized fruits with brilliant red skins. Flesh nearly white, crisp and tender with a distinctly pleasant aroma.

Mammoth Black Twig. A seedling of Winesap, growing more vigorously. Bears large fruits of good quality.

Rome Beauty. An excellent market variety. Fruit uniform and very attractive. Planted largely in commercial orchards, but fits well into the home orchard.

Red Rome Beauty. Quite an improvement over the Rome Beauty as far as color is concerned. Quality practically the same.

Winesap. Thrives everywhere planted. Fruit excellent. Keeps well and is good commercially.

Winter Banana. Trees very hardy, vigorous and fruitful. Fruit clear, pale yellow, with a delicate blush. Flavor rich, mixture of sweet and sour.

Yates. Very popular in the South, especially in Georgia. A heavy bearer and good keeper. Fruit will often stay on trees until near Christmas if not picked.

Fameuse. (Snow.) Very popular early Winter Apple. Snow-white flesh from which it takes its name. Deep crimson in color and very pleasant to eat out of hand. Fills the gap between early fall and late winter apples. Trees very hardy and productive.

Gano. (Black Ben.) A handsome large apple of perfect shape, smooth, glossy, deep red skin; flesh white, slightly tinged with yellow; firm rather coarse, crisp mild sub-acid flavor. Excellent keeper, standing long shipments; usually packed in barrels.

All Red McIntosh. In addition to having all the desirable qualities of the original McIntosh, it has

the advantage of deep red color covering the entire fruit. Flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; Tree hardy, vigorous, and healthy; starts to bear young and heavily. It is a favorite for market and eating.

Turley. (Turley Winesap.) The Turley is gradually winning its way solely on its merits. The tree is vigorous and bears fruit early. Fruit is very red and inclined to be large. Season just ahead of Stayman's Winesap.

Wagoner. A large apple of beautiful bright red; fine texture, high flavor, and excellent quality. Tree bears early and is a reliable cropper.

Black Stayman. Larger than the common Winesap, with rich, dark red fruit. Keeps well and can be used in every way. One of the best commercial varieties as well as an all purpose apple for home use.

Crab Apples:

Transcendent. An early ripening variety ripening in August. Color yellow overspread with bright red. Flesh very crisp and tender.

Whitney. Ripens in late August. Has all the good qualities that an early Crab Apple can have. Very tender and juicy. Not excessively acid when ripe.

PEARS.

There is scarcely a section in the entire country where Pear will not produce abundantly, if proper care is used in the selection of varieties. By all means Pears should be planted extensively for both market and home use.

Pear—Whips.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.20	\$1.75	\$ 15.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.25	2.25	20.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.30	2.75	25.00

Pear—2 yr. Branched.

3 to 4 feet.....	.35	3.00	27.50
4 to 5 feet.....	.40	3.50	32.50
5 to 6 feet.....	.45	4.00	37.50

Varieties:

Bartlett. Grown profitably in every pear growing section in America. Trees vigorous and bear young. Fruits large and long with clear yellow color when mature. Flesh fine grained and juicy.

Pineapple Pear. Resembles the Keiffer, with crisp, juicy, coarse flesh. Fine for cooking and canning. So far, it has proved to be blight-proof. Ripens July and August.

Garber. An earlier pear than Keiffer. Hardy north and south. A very vigorous grower producing fruits suitable for culinary purposes.

Kieffer. Grown largely for culinary purposes. Grows to large size. Fruit long and heavy. Flesh coarse and not so sweet. Largely planted for canning.

Seckel. Very vigorous and productive. Fruits reddish-brown of medium size. One of the best all purpose pears.

PLUM.

The Plum in large variety thrives over a wide range of soils and climates, and should be generally planted. No home orchard is complete without several trees of choice varieties to give fresh fruit for eating as well as an abundance for jams, jellies, preserves, etc., and there is always a market for choice Plums.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.20	\$1.75	\$ 15.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.25	2.25	20.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.30	2.75	25.00

Varieties:

Abundance. Best known Japanese variety. Adapted to a wide range of soils. Excellent in home orchard. Fruit dark mottled red. Very sweet and juicy.

Burbank. Trees not so vigorous as Abundance, but fruits keep better and ship in good condition when picked a few days before entirely ripe. Fruits dark yellow, mottled red. Flesh yellow, firm and tender.

Red June. Trees large and productive and remarkably free from disease. Color red with small russet dots. Flesh yellow, meaty and sweet, except near the seed. Excellent variety.

Shropshire. Best known damson. Very vigorous, hardy and productive, often overlaid with fruit. Color blue-black. Flesh golden yellow. Good variety if you are planting one tree or one thousand trees.

Wickson. One of the largest plums. Fruit red over yellow, flesh of amber yellow which is juicy, slightly coarse, firm and sweet. A very showy variety.

CHERRY.

Not difficult to grow, but the trees are best adapted to well drained rich soil. The sour varieties grow more readily than the sweets, but you can have both if your location is good. Be sure to plant the trees as soon as they arrive—don't let them lie around. Press the dirt firmly around the roots; tramp it hard. Prune the same as apples or pears, but do not cut the central leaders.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.30	\$2.75	\$ 25.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.35	3.25	30.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.40	3.75	35.00

Varieties:

Black Tartarian (Sweet.) A widely planted sweet cherry. Adapts itself to many different soils and climates. Fruits ripen early. Purplish red flesh that is sweet and juicy.

Dyehouse (Sour.) Ripens a week earlier than Early Richmond. Fruits slightly smaller, color dark red. Flesh yellowish white with tart juice.

Early Richmond (Sour.) The leading early sour cherry. Trees vigorous everywhere planted. Fruits dark red. Flesh pale yellow, tender and melting.

May Duke (Sour.) This is one of the oldest and most widely planted varieties. Fruit early, color light to red. Flesh dark red with pleasing flavor.

Montmorency (Sour.) The most popular sour cherry grown in America. It is surpassed by no other sour cherry in vigor and health. Fruit light to dark red. Flesh pale yellow tinged with red; very juicy.

Gov. Wood (Sweet.) A wonderful sweet cherry for home use. Trees bear early. Fruit large, yellowish-white tinted with crimson. Flesh tender, sweet and juicy.

APRICOTS.

Apricots are best adapted for city gardens, or where trees are protected by buildings. They are delicious fruits, and, therefore, a little extra care should be given to protect the flowers from late spring frosts. Trees when planted in orchard may be protected by timber, or tall-growing fruit trees.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.20	\$1.75	\$ 15.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.25	2.25	20.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.30	2.75	25.00

Varieties:

Early Golden. An early ripening variety of medium size. Skin smooth, pale orange color. Flesh yellow. Juicy and sweet, with good flavor.

Moorpark. Trees very large. Fruits of largest size and excellent in both appearance and quality. Color deep orange with distinct blush on side next to the sun. Flesh very firm, juicy and rich.

Royal. Tree large and vigorous. Regular in bearing with large crops. Fruit large yellow tinged with red. Flesh firm and juicy. Stone free.

QUINCE.

For preserves and jelly there is nothing better. Its delightful flavor and aroma have been admired for years. Every home should have a Quince tree.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.20	\$1.75	\$ 15.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.25	2.25	20.00

Varieties:

Champion. Tree vigorous and very productive. Fruit large. Flesh pale yellow, very firm and juicy. A good standard variety.

Orange. An early ripening variety, more adapted to the North. Color golden yellow. Flesh pale yellow becoming dark red when cooked. Quality good.

GRAPES.

Special attention should be given to Grape growing as a crop for the market as well as for home use. By careful selection of varieties, fresh fruit may be had for several months during the year, and many delicious jams, jellies, marmalades and juices may be preserved for winter consumption. Grapes are sure crop; vines bear every year, need little attention except training, lots of sunshine and plenty of plant food. In the home garden, use sheep manure or bone-meal; in the vineyard, use well-rotted manure. Prune annually for best results.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 year	\$.15	\$ 1.25	\$ 10.00

Varieties:

Concord. The most widely known grape in America. Very fruitful every year. Clusters uniform. Fruit black, firm and juicy.

Delaware. Next to Concord in popularity. Bears abundant crops of spicy red fruit. Very rot-resistant.

Moore's Early. Almost identical with Concord in fruiting habits and quality, except earlier to ripen.

Niagara. This is the leading green grape. Vines vigorous and productive. Not as hardy as Concord, but withstands sub-zero temperature. Bunch and berries slightly larger than Concord. Very tender and juicy.

Worden. A week or ten days earlier than Concord. Fruit of very high quality, large purplish black. Flesh green, very sweet and mild.

SCUPPERNONG.

Price	\$.35	\$ 3.25	\$ 30.00
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Scuppernong (Muscadine.) This is a well known favorite in the South. They are usually trained on overhead trellises and need very little care after once started. The fruit is of a brownish color, very meaty, and has a pleasant sweetish taste.

PEACH.

No other fruit stands ahead of the Peach for general planting over a very large section of the country. While the trees prefer a well-drained, sandy loam, they will adapt themselves to almost any well-drained location, if given proper care. Just think what you are missing—luscious fruit from late June to mid-October.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
6 to 12 inch.....	\$.06	\$.50	\$ 4.00	\$ 35.00
12 to 18 inch.....	.07	.65	6.00	50.00
18 to 24 inch.....	.08	.75	7.00	60.00
24 to 30 inch.....	.10	.90	8.00	70.00
30 to 36 inch.....	.15	1.25	10.00	85.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.17	1.50	12.50	100.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.20	1.75	15.00	125.00

Varieties:

Augbert. A freestone peach similar to Elberta,

but later and in many respects superior. Tree vigorous and productive; very valuable. Ripens during August. At the head of the list for commercial planting and for home orchards for canning purposes.

Belle of Georgia. Fast growing, vigorous tree bearing large, creamy-white fruits, with crimson cheek. Flesh white, tinted red at pit. Semi-cling. Mid-season July.

Carman. A very conspicuous, white peach, doing equally as well north or south. Fruit medium-sized popular shipping variety. Earlier than Belle of Georgia. Early July variety.

Champion. The standard white freestone. Trees very productive. Fruit very attractive, as well as good flavor. Late July.

Early Rose. An early ripening variety, often called second early. White semi-freestone peach. Good blush and excellent flavor for an early peach. Ripens mid-June.

South Haven. A fine hardy peach of the Elberta type, though it ripens about two weeks ahead of Elberta. It is a freestone peach with yellow meat and highly colored skin. It ripens over a period of near two weeks which makes it very fine for local marketing.

Hale Haven. Ripens about midway between Golden Jubilee and Elberta. Has the large size and round shape of the J. H. Hale, is a perfect freestone, and has a tough skin that makes it one of the best shipping varieties. Yellow fleshed and highly colored skin—these combined with its excellent shipping quality and larger size, make it one of the very best for commercial planting. The tree is an excellent grower.

Early Crawford. Large, yellow variety of rich flavor. Tender flesh and very juicy. Ripens along with Belle of Georgia.

Early Elberta. Ripens about ten days before Elberta. More roundish and slightly sweeter.

Elberta. The standard yellow peach. Grows in every peach growing state. Gives good crops of well-formed fruit.

Golden Jubilee. An early, yellow freestone peach, ripening from three to four weeks before Elberta. Very highly praised wherever grown, both as a market and home variety.

Hiley. A variety similar to Belle of Georgia, but ripens at least two weeks earlier. White with red cheek. White, juicy flesh. Good shipper.

Early Hiley. Large, freestone peach; flesh white, with general appearance and qualities of regular

Hiley Belle, except ripens about ten days earlier. Was developed from sport limb of regular Hiley in southern Georgia. Prolific bearer and good shipper. Favorite and profitable for early market.

J. H. Hale. A large, deep red peach with yellow flesh. Has practically no fuzz, and the strong flavor characteristic of Elberta is absent. Ripens in mid-July.

Gage Elberta. This comparatively recent introduction came from an Illinois orchard from a bud sport of Elberta, and in its years of trial has proven highly disease resistant. Tree has many characteristics of the Elberta, but is more spreading in habit of growth. Blooms come later than those of Elberta, and fruit ripens about 5 days after Elberta.

Late Elberta. Almost identical with Elberta, except ripens about ten days later. A good follow-up for Elberta.

Shippers Late Red. A splendid peach to follow Elberta, which it follows about one week. The fruit is large, colored red, with yellow flesh and free-stone. Fruit is firm and ships well. A desirable variety.

Mayflower. Ripens earlier than any other peach. Trees hardy, and productive. Fruit medium, entirely covered with red. Ripens before June 1 in this section.

Red Bird. One of the best early peaches. Bright red color, with good flavor. Good commercial variety. Ripens in early June.

Rochester. One of the hardiest varieties. Largely grown in the Eastern states, but has proven a good variety almost everywhere planted. Fruit long pointed. Flesh yellow, stained red near seed.

Heath Cling. One of the old favorites. A late, white clingstone peach that keeps well when removed from tree. Excellent for cooking whole as stone gives no bad flavor. Ripens in September.

Krummel. A valuable peach where a late variety is wanted. Color light yellow, blushed with carmine. Flesh yellow, fine texture, juicy and somewhat acid.

BERRIES.

Practically all varieties are easy to grow, and will thrive in many localities, though they prefer rich, fertile, well-drained soils. If soil is poor, it should be fertilized if best results are to be had. The vines bear the second year after planting and yield the most delicious of fruits.

Black Raspberry.

Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
\$.04	\$.30	\$2.50	\$ 17.50

Variety:

Cumberland. Very hardy and productive. A tall upright grower. Fruit large, glossy black. Flesh firm, juicy and sweet. Seeds small.

Red Raspberry.

Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
\$.05	\$.40	\$3.00	\$ 20.00

Varieties:

Chief. The most dependable early red raspberry. Considered by some superior to Latham. Fruit almost equal in size and quality to Latham.

Latham. One of the largest and most prolific reds. Very large, juicy fruit of excellent quality.

St. Regis. Ever-bearing variety. Gives crops of fruit throughout the summer. Fruit medium size, highly flavored.

Van Fleet. A thrifty grower of merit. Fruit large red and very showy.

Blackberry.

Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
\$.05	\$.40	\$2.25	\$ 17.50

Varieties:

Early Harvest. One of the earliest varieties, very prolific. Good market variety.

Eldorado. Very vigorous and hardy. Berries very large and ripen together. Very sweet.

Dewberry.

Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
\$.05	\$.40	\$2.25	\$ 17.50

Varieties:

Austin. A most productive market variety, bearing enormous crops of large berries at least a week before other varieties.

Lucretia. A very hardy variety, producing berries of extra size and quality. Very sweet and luscious.

Gooseberry.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
\$.15	\$1.25	\$ 11.00

Varieties:

Downing. Very vigorous and productive. Fruit light green with distinctive veins. Juicy with fine flavor.

Houghton. Abundant bearer. Vigorous grower. Fruits dark red, sweet and juicy.

Currants.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
\$.15	\$1.25	\$ 11.00

Varieties:

London Market. Plants tall, upright and vigorous. Berries dark red.

Prince Albert. Vigorous, upright grower. Fruit very late. Sour and very highly flavored.

Wilder. A very popular commercial variety. Fruit grows in clusters. Red colored and exceptionally showy, as well as being of the highest quality.

Strawberries.

	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
Single Crop	\$1.00	\$2.50	\$ 4.00
Everbearing	1.50	4.00	7.50

Varieties. Single Crop.

Aroma. A mid-season variety that is very resis-

tant to frost damage. Berries large, red clear through.

Blakemore. A good early berry that is fast replacing some of the early varieties. Fruit averages larger than other varieties, and ships well.

Gandy. Last to ripen, and a fine berry.

Klondike. The standard shipping variety. Heavy bearer of firm red berries that ship in good condition.

Everbearing varieties: Progressive, Mastodon and Gem.

Boysenberry.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
\$.30	\$ 2.00	\$ 15.00

Boysenberry is the sensational new berry, being a cross between Loganberry, Raspberry, and Blackberry. Berries get to be 1½ to 2 inches long, 1 inch thick; Sweet, few seeds, and hardy. Fruit firm enough to stand handling and shipping to market. Vines hardy and can be grown anywhere. Whether you are growing berries for market, or just a few in your garden, it will pay you to get started right now. 25 plants will be plenty for home use. 600 plants will set an acre, set 8 ft. by 8 ft.

NEW YOUNGBERRY.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
\$.15	\$ 1.00	\$ 7.50

New Youngberry. This new berry is much different from any berry that is grown in most parts of the country, being a cross between Loganberry and Dewberry. Fruit is wine color, size 1 to 1½ inches. Flavor is pleasant, sweet, with the tartness of the blackberry. Excellent for table use, canning, jellies, pies and for wine. The plant is a rank grower, and adapted to a wide range of soils.

Mulberries.

While the fruit of the Mulberry is of no commercial value, the tree is planted largely for shade. Many people consider the edible types of Mulberry a most delectable and dainty dish. They are of much value for swine and poultry. The tree is of quick growth and is particularly suited to the South.

Hicks. Very prolific and in fruit for several weeks, often being known as "everbearing." Fruit large; black; sweet. Ripens June and July.

Downing. Very large; black; sweet rich and excellent. Ripe in June and July.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$.40	\$ 3.50	\$ 30.00

PERSIMMONS.

A distinct fruit of the South which succeeds in practically all sections where cotton is grown. The tree has beautiful glossy foliage which makes it very attractive, and the gorgeous colored fruits are both delicious and beautiful.

Japanese Persimmon. A vigorous grower and an early bearer. Bears much larger fruit than the American type. If the fruit is harvested before it is touched by frost, and house-ripened, the quality becomes greatly improved.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.50	\$4.00	
3 to 4 feet.....	.65	5.50	

American Persimmon. A native of the Southern states, but will ripen in the North. There is nothing more luscious than a well-ripened persimmon. It is satisfying to both man and beast. Plant a few for the opossums and children.

3 to 4 feet.....	.35	2.75	
4 to 5 feet.....	.50	4.25	

Rhubarb. (Pie Plant) Rhubarb, with its flavor of the springtime, is a valuable aid to the action of the gastric juices, adds novelty to the bill of fare, has the good points of a fruit, and combines deliciously as a dessert or conserve.

Victoria: One of the best; excellent quality; very early, with long stem. Plants vigorous and dependable.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Two year.....	\$.15	\$1.00	\$ 7.50

Asparagus. Asparagus is considered one of the most healthful vegetables—a regular spring tonic, so to speak. Everyone should have it fresh from their own garden. It is adaptable to nearly any soil, but grows best in rich sandy loam.

Washington: This is the best known variety. It is a strong grower, producing stocks of large size, fine quality and tender. The fact that it is rust-resistant makes it the ideal Asparagus for all.

Strong Two Year Plants	\$.30	\$ 2.50	
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NUT TREES.

Nuts yield big dividends if trees are properly cared for; trees give both shade and food. Let us solve this problem for you.

Hazlenut. This is a valuable shrub with edible nuts; decorative as well as useful.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.25	\$1.85	\$ 15.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.35	2.45	22.50

Walnuts. Culture of these trees is attracting much attention at this time. The Black Walnut is native to every section of the United States, and it has been said of this tree that it combines timber and nut value, beauty and shade. The English Walnut is being introduced more and more, and promises to become a most profitable crop.

Black Walnut. One of our most majestic and beautiful trees; practically free from disease and insects; suited to all sections for both nuts and shade.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.15	\$1.00	\$ 8.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.25	1.85	15.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.35	2.45	22.50

White Walnut. Fine for specimen planting; makes large trees; nuts sweet and edible. (Prices same as on Black Walnut.)

English Walnut. Bears large nuts of uniform size and with flattened ends; kernel light colored and of good quality; tree hardy and abundant bearer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.75	\$6.00	

Japanese Walnut. Tree is very handsome and has large spreading top; useful as well as ornamental; begins to bear at age of three years; shell moderately thick; kernel very sweet.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.40	\$3.00	\$ 25.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.50	4.00	35.00

Pecan. During the past few years no feature of horticulture has been given greater attention than has the Pecan. The growing of these is no longer an experiment, for already it is one of the most profitable crops of the South. We offer the best varieties, bearing nuts of large size, good flavor, and thin shell.

Stuart. An upright, vigorous grower; very prolific; Nuts large, kernel plump and of fine flavor. An especially good keeper and one of the most satisfactory varieties for general planting.

Schley. Tree a good grower; nuts medium to large, thin shell, plump full kernel. One of the best improved varieties.

Success. Nuts large to very large; shell of medium thickness; kernel of plump, rich, and good quality. One of the most widely planted varieties.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.60	\$5.50	\$ 50.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.70	6.50	60.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.80	7.50	70.00

FIGS.

The Fig is considered to be more or less a fruit of the coast country, but it thrives and produces abundant crops over most of the cotton section, and while the tops will sometimes be killed back in colder sections, if this dead wood is pruned away the plant will make new growth which will fruit the first season.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inch.....	\$.25	\$2.00	
2 to 3 feet.....	.35	3.00	

Varieties:

Celeste. Medium size fruit with purplish color. Hardest variety.

Brunswick. Very large fruit. Color purple. Productive and hardy.

Brown Turkey. Medium to large fruit shaped like a pear. Skin coppery brown, flesh white except has pink tinge near seed bed. Ripens mid-season and is one of the hardest varieties.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

There is some place for flowering shrubs around every home, cottage, mansion or palace. In the planting of the home grounds nothing will give more wide variation nor more permanent beauty than well selected shrubs suitable for the location they are to occupy. By careful study, one may have beauty of foliage, flowers, or fruit practically the year round, lending an interest to one's planting which cannot be gained by any other class of plants.

ALMOND (Double Pink Flowering)—One of the earliest plants to bloom; rather dwarf growing and very beautiful. Flowers are soft pink.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 inch.....	\$.25	\$ 1.85
18 to 24 inch.....	.40	2.90

ALTHEA (Rose of Sharon)—An upright growing shrub which is well known and is one of the most satisfactory. The flowers vary from single to double, and the plant withstands unfavorable conditions well.

Anemoneflora—Bright Rose.

Adrens—Clear Violet.

Boule de Feu—Purplish Red.

Jeanne d'arc—Pure White.

18 to 24 inch.....	.15	1.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.20	1.40

ARONIA (Chokeberry)—Dark green foliage in summer, turning to vivid red in the fall. Hardy.

12 to 18 inch.....	.20	1.40
18 to 24 inch.....	.35	2.45

BARBERRY THUNBERGI (Japanese Barberry)—A low growing, hardy shrub with small leaves which turn bronzy-yellow and red in the fall. The flowers are pale yellow, followed by scarlet fruits.

12 to 18 inch.....	.20	1.40
18 to 24 inch.....	.35	2.45

RED LEAF BARBERRY—A variety of great demand; similar to Japanese Barberry in growth. Will not color up to advantage except in sun; hardy.

9 to 12 inch.....	.25	1.85
12 to 15 inch.....	.35	2.45

BUDDLEIA (Butterfly Bush)—A thrifty growing plant, bearing long, slender, arching spikes of blue-lilac flowers from June until frost. Very ornamental and fragrant.

18 to 24 inch.....	.25	1.85
2 to 3 feet.....	.35	2.45

CALLICARPA (Beautyberry)—A native large leaved shrub, having in the fall conspicuous violet colored fruits in clusters.

18 to 24 inch.....	.20	1.40
2 to 3 feet.....	.25	1.85

CALYCANTHUS (Sweet Shrub)—Plant found in all old-fashioned gardens. It has fragrant, dark red-dish brown flowers. Grows well in shady location. Hardy.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inch.....	.20	1.40
2 to 3 feet.....|.....	.25	1.85

CEPHALANTHUS (Button Bush)—A vigorous growing shrub with round buttons of creamy white flowers. Thrives best in moist loamy soil. Hardy.

18 to 24 inch.....	.20	1.40
2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.20

CORALBERRY (Indian Currant)—A native shrub which is dwarfish in growth, very hardy, and drouth resistant. Has small insignificant flowers in spring and wealth of coral berries in fall and winter, remaining until spring.

CORNUS STOLONIFERA (Red Bark Dogwood)—Heavily branched and spreading; small white berries lasting into the winter; bright red bark. Hardy.

18 to 24 inch.....	.20	1.40
2 to 3 feet.....	.25	1.85

CRAPE MYRTLE—The most showy and doubtless one of the most satisfactory plants for the entire south. Withstands drouth well and blooms all summer. The soft, fluffy flowers of crinkled, crepe petals are borne in immense panicles. The plant may be trained to tree form or allowed to grow in bush form. Hardy south of Ohio River.

Pink—Flowers bright clear pink of La France rose.

Purple—Flowers soft lavender-purple.

Red—A deep crimson in color, exceedingly bright and showy.

White—Flowers white with soft tinge of pink.

12 to 18 inch.....	.25	1.85
18 to 24 inch.....	.35	2.45
2 to 3 feet.....	.45	3.40

CYDONIA JAPONICA (Japanese Quince)—The old-fashioned favorite with scarlet flowers in early May, followed by Quince like fruit; Plant is sometimes called Burning Bush. Hardy.

18 to 24 inch.....	.25	1.85
2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.20

DEUTZIA (Pride of Rochester)—Showy, late spring blooming shrubs of varying growth and very free flowering. Valuable for all sections.

18 to 24 inch.....	.20	1.40
2 to 3 feet.....	.25	1.85

FORSYTHIA OR GOLDEN BELL—Medium growing shrubs which are among the most showy of spring bloomers. Erect, spreading branches, broad dark green leaves, golden yellow flowers in April. Hardy.

18 to 24 inch.....	.20	1.40
2 to 3 feet.....	.25	1.85

HYDRANGEA A. G. (Hills of Snow)—Immense panicles of pure white flowers; very showy in August, lasting several weeks.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 inch.....	.25	1.85
18 to 24 inch.....	.35	2.75

HYDRANGEA P. G. (Pee Gee)—Individual flowers of large size in June and July; creamy white flowers turning to pink in the late summer. This is considered one of the best shrubs for lawn planting.

12 to 18 inch.....	.25	1.85
18 to 24 inch.....	.35	2.75

HYDRANGEA QUERCIFOLIA (Oakleaf Hydrangea)—Flowers creamy white, large oak-like leaves with a dark green silver beneath, turning to brilliant colors in the fall. Hardy.

18 to 24 inch.....	.35	2.75
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	4.25

HYPERICUM (Gold Flower)—A beautiful dwarf shrub; leaves dark green. Large, single bright golden yellow flowers. A very desirable plant.

18 to 24 inch.....	.20	1.40
2 to 3 feet.....	.25	1.75

LINDERA BENZOIN (Spice Bush)—Small bright yellow flowers in March and April. In autumn, gorgeous yellow foliage with, red berries which attract birds. Hardy.

18 to 24 inch.....	.25	1.85
2 to 3 feet.....	.35	2.75

LILAC (Persian)—Small leaves; flowers pale lilac and borne in loose panicles. A very free bloomer in April and May. Hardy.

18 to 24 inch.....	.25	1.85
2 to 3 feet.....	.35	2.75

LILAC (Common Purple)—This plant needs no introduction. One of the old garden favorites; blooms in May. Hardy.

18 to 24 inch.....	.35	2.75
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	4.25

LILAC (Common White)—Has same habits as the purple, except the white flowers. Panicles more slender than the purple. Delicately fragrant and flowers pure white.

18 to 24 inch.....	.35	2.75
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	4.25

LONICERA FRAGRANTISSIMA (Fragrant Honeysuckle)—Spreading grower with drooping branches. Has fragrance of old-fashioned Honeysuckle vine. Hardy.

18 to 24 inch.....	.20	1.40
2 to 3 feet.....	.25	1.85

LONICERA MORROWI (Morrow Honeysuckle)—A Japanese variety with rather small, creamy white flowers, followed by brilliant red fruit. Not so tall as other types.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inch.....	.25	1.85
2 to 3 feet.....	.35	2.75

LONICERA TARTARICA ROSEA (Pink Honeysuckle)—Pink trumpet-shaped flowers followed by attractive red berries. An upright grower, Very fragrant.

18 to 24 inch.....	.20	1.40
2 to 3 feet.....	.25	1.85

MOCKORANGE, Sweet (Philadelphus coronarius)—The old time Sweet Mockorange. The long branches are covered with a profusion of single, pure white flowers with centers of golden yellow stamens. Exceedingly fragrant.

18 to 24 inch.....	.20	1.40
2 to 3 feet.....	.25	1.85

MOCKORANGE, Big Scentless (Grandiflorus)—Flowers very large, pure white, and attractive, but without fragrance.

18 to 24 inch.....	.20	1.40
2 to 3 feet.....	.25	1.85

RHUS AROMATICA (Fragrant Sumac)—A native low spreading shrub with yellow flowers and scarlet fruits. The foliage has sweet, aromatic fragrance and takes on deep, rich red tones in autumn.

18 to 24 inch.....	.25	1.85
2 to 3 feet.....	.35	2.75

RHUS COPALLINA (Shining Sumac)—Glossy Green foliage which turns brilliant red and bronze in the fall; scarlet berries.

18 to 24 inch.....	.15	1.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.20	1.40

RHUS COTONOIDES (Smoke Tree)—An outstanding attractive shrub with green reddish-like foliage, turning in fall to autumn colors. Flowers in panicles, soft, filmy, and smoky-purple.

18 to 24 inch.....	.50	3.85
2 to 3 feet.....	.65	4.75

RHUS GLABRA (Smooth Sumac)—A splendid shrub for mass planting; rather dwarf; foliage shining green, coloring crimson in fall; red fruits.

2 to 3 feet.....	.15	1.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.20	1.40

ROBINIA HISPIDA (Roseacacia)—The flowers are soft rose and are borne in panicles. Foliage lacy and beautiful. Blooms in early summer for a period of about four weeks.

18 to 24 inch.....	.25	1.85
2 to 3 feet.....	.35	2.45

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER—Of dwarf, bushy spreading growth. Flowers in corycombs of bright rose. Sufficiently dwarf to be used in front of foundation plantings or in borders. Does best in partial shade.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 15 inch.....	.30	2.20
15 to 18 inch.....	.35	2.45

SPIREA THUNBERGI—A graceful bush with innumerable small white flowers in April and May and tiny fern-like leaves.

18 to 24 inch.....	.20	1.40
2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.20

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI—A strong hardy grower of graceful drooping habit, with wealth of white flowers in round clusters covering the plant early in Spring. Foliage deeply cut and attractive. Hardy.

18 to 24 inch.....	.15	1.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.20	1.40

SNOWBERRY (White)—A dwarf growing shrub with graceful drooping branches. In late fall and winter the plant is attractive with its numerous white berries formed along the branches.

18 to 24 inch.....	.25	1.45
2 to 3 feet.....	.35	1.85

TAMARIX (African)—A straggly spreading grower with dark green foliage. Blooms early in Spring before foliage appears, and the delicate blossoms completely cover the plant, making a veritable cloud of pink.

18 to 24 inch.....	.25	1.85
2 to 3 feet.....	.35	2.75

VIBURNUM (Common Snowball)—Larger globular clusters of white flowers in early April. An old favorite. From Asia.

12 to 18 inch.....	.25	1.85
18 to 24 inch.....	.35	2.75

VIBURNUM PLICATUM (Japanese Snowball)—A beautiful variety of upright, bushy growth; produces heads of white Flowers in great profusion. Far superior to the old Snowball.

12 to 18 inch.....	.25	1.85
18 to 24 inch.....	.35	2.75

VITEX (Chaste Tree)—A rapid growing shrub or small tree, splendid for use in backgrounds. Foliage is dark green; flower spikes are pale blue. Has aroma of sage plant.

18 to 24 inch.....	.20	1.40
2 to 3 feet.....	.25	1.85

WEIGELA ROSEA—The best known and most widely used of the Weigelas. Flowers medium, varying from delicate pink to deep rose. Blooms early Spring, and trumpet shaped flowers are very profuse and showy.

18 to 24 inch.....	.20	1.40
2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.20

WEIGELIA HENDERSONIA—Medium grower with rose-pink flowers borne in profusion in May. A useful shrub for specimen planting, or grouping with other shrubs.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inch.....	.20	1.40
2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.20

FLOWERING TREES.

Every yard should have a few of these flowering trees; almost all of these are beneficial for the shade as well as for the flowers. Try a few of them and be convinced.

CORNUS FLORIDA (White Flowering Dogwood)—A spreading grower with beautiful white flowers of four petals, the outer edges of petals being crimped. Flowers often tinged greenish-white and pink.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$.50	\$ 3.85
4 to 5 feet.....	.75	5.25

PINK FLOWERING DOGWOOD—Resembles the white flowering except for the beautiful pink blooms. Plants thrive best in moist soils and are particularly suited to group or massed plantings.

2 to 3 feet.....	1.25	10.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.75	12.00

REDBUD, American—(*Cercis canadensis*)—Large shrub or small tree with its branches completely covered with rosy-purple flowers in early spring before leaves appear. Very effective and beautiful in group planting.

3 to 4 feet.....	.25	1.85
4 to 5 feet.....	.40	2.90
5 to 6 feet.....	.75	5.25

FLOWERING CRAB (*Malus coronaria*)—A small, upright tree with erect branches which are covered with showy, attractive flowers in late spring.

3 to 4 feet.....	.60	5.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.75	6.00

CRAB (Betchel's Flowering)—Dwarf growing; flowers an inch or more across, very double, delicate pink.

2 to 3 feet.....	.75	5.25
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DOUBLE FLOWERING PLUM—Medium shrub, upright growing, slender branches which are almost covered with rose pink, very double flowers. Blooms in mid-spring.

2 to 3 feet.....	1.00	8.50
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PURPLE LEAF PLUM—A handsome small tree, covered with pale pink plumlike blossoms in early spring. The foliage is purplish-red and does not turn green in summer as do many other varieties. Lends color to large group plantings.

2 to 3 feet.....	.45	3.40
3 to 4 feet.....	.60	4.25

DOUBLE FLOWERING PEACH—A tree similar to ordinary Peach except it is more dwarf growing and the flowers are very double, much larger resembling small roses. Suitable for specimen or large group planting.

Double Pink—Flowers clear pink. Not so free flowering as the white or red.

Double Red—Most showy of all; flowers very bright and numerous.

Double White—Very free flowering; pure white.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inch.....	.30	2.20
2 to 3 feet.....	.40	2.90

MAGNOLIAS.

The Magnolias are among the finest ornamental trees; they are valuable for their shade, as well as for their outstanding flowers. If you do not have any of these trees, try a few this year.

MAGNOLIA ACUMINATA. A tall tree of pyramidal shape, with greenish yellow flowers and large broad leaves; coral clusters of seed follow the blooms.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$.50	\$ 3.85
4 to 5 feet.....	.75	5.25

MAGNOLIA MACROPHYLLA. Rapid growing tree, with unusually large leaves from 12 to 15 inches long; white cup-shaped flowers; fragrant.

3 to 4 feet.....	.75	5.25
4 to 5 feet.....	1.00	7.00

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA—Flowers large, cup-shaped, white, more or less suffused with pink, borne in March. Plant is usually branched with several limbs near the ground.

24 to 30 inch, B&B.....	2.50	22.50
30 to 36 inch, B&B.....	3.50	32.50

MAGNOLIA TRIPETALA. Rarely grows taller than 30 feet. Immense leaves in clusters around the large white flowers; rose-colored fruit cones.

3 to 4 feet.....	.50	3.85
4 to 5 feet.....	.75	5.25

HEDGE PLANTS.

Hedges have many outstanding uses, too numerous to mention in the small space we have allotted them, and are becoming more popular and beneficial. They are valuable as screens for unsightly places, or to enclose yards to give one indoor privacy with outdoor benefit.

AMUR RIVER NORTH PRIVET.—The most hardy of all Privet, and erect in habit; dark lustrous green leaves remain on until late winter.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100
12 to 18 inch.....	\$.75	\$ 1.50	\$ 3.50
18 to 24 inch.....	1.00	1.75	4.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.25	2.20	5.00

AMUR RIVER SOUTH PRIVET—An evergreen plant which makes one of the most satisfactory and beautiful hedges of all the plants used for this purpose. Fast grower, graceful, upright; may be allowed to grow freely to make screen, or kept sheared into formal shape.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100
12 to 18 inch, br.....	.50	.75	2.00
18 to 24 inch, br.....	.60	.90	2.50
2 to 3 feet, br.....	.80	1.50	3.50

CALIFORNIA PRIVET—A vigorous upright growing plant. It is semi-evergreen, with glossy large leaves. Can easily be kept to formal shape by shearing, but not so good for tall screens as A. R. S. Privet.

12 to 18 inch.....	.35	.65	1.50
18 to 24 inch.....	.50	.75	2.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.75	1.00	3.25

IBOTA PRIVET—Spreading in type; very hardy. White flowers in early spring. Narrow leaves of light green color turning to red in the fall.

12 to 18 inch.....	.50	.75	2.00
18 to 24 inch.....	.75	1.00	3.25
2 to 3 feet.....	1.00	1.75	4.00

BROADLEAF EVERGREENS.

Modern home-plantings cannot be considered complete if they do not contain a liberal supply of Broadleaved Evergreens. They are needed for green foliage which gives color all the year, especially in the winter when warmth and color are demanded. You will be delighted with their beauty.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA—One of the most beautiful, popular and satisfactory Broadleaved Evergreens. Pinkish with blossoms produced all summer. Fine for single specimens, for groups, or for hedge planting. Hardy as far north as Philadelphia.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inch.....	\$.25	\$ 1.85
2 to 3 feet.....	.40	2.90
3 to 4 feet.....	.65	4.75

AZALEA HINODERGIRI—A dwarf early blooming hardy plant, with bright carmine flowers in the early Spring. This plant becomes more popular each year.

6 to 8 inch, B&B.....	1.00	8.50
8 to 12 inch, B&B.....	1.25	11.00
12 to 15 inch, B&B.....	1.75	16.00

BOXWOOD (Sempervirens)—The old English Bush Box, with its shiny green foliage, is a plant that can be used in many ways. As a hedge it gives character to every place; in an informal group it has no rival.

15 to 18 inch, B&B.....	1.25	11.00
18 to 24 inch, B&B.....	2.25	20.00
24 to 30 inch, B&B.....	3.25	27.50

EUONYMUS SEIBOLDIANA—A handsome Chinese Burning Bush, particularly lovely in fall and winter when covered with myriads of coral-red berries.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 inch.....	.75	6.50
18 to 24 inch.....	1.00	9.00

AMERICAN HOLLY—Everyone knows the native Holly with its large, glossy leaves and red berries; can be sheared into compact specimens like Box-wood, or left to develop naturally into a bush or small tree.

3 to 4 feet.....	2.75	22.50
4 to 5 feet.....	3.50	28.50

CHERRY LAUREL—A fine evergreen shrub, with glossy leaves of deepest green. Ornamental, useful, and desirable. This plant cannot be recommended too highly.

2 to 3 feet.....	1.25	11.50
3 to 4 feet.....	2.00	17.50

COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS—One of the finest spreading plants yet found; small, ovate, deep green waxy leaves; remains green the year around; has bright red berries late in summer that remain all winter.

12 to 18 inch.....	1.25	11.00
18 to 24 inch.....	1.50	12.50

LIGUSTRUM JAPONICA—A beautiful form of Japanese Privet. Large, thick leaves of dark shining green; produces large heads of white flowers in May, followed by black berries, which are retained throughout the winter. A most desirable plant.

15 to 18 inch.....	.75	6.50
18 to 24 inch.....	1.00	8.50

NANDINA DOMESTICA—This is considered a general favorite and justly so, as it is extremely decorative all the year. In August, white panicles of flowers appear, followed by masses of red berries in trusses. In autumn, strong, coppery tints cover the foliage. Hardy.

18 to 24 inch, B&B.....	1.25	10.00
24 to 30 inch, B&B.....	1.50	12.50

PYRACANTHA LALANDI—Winter berried plants are getting more popular all the time, and especially Pyracanthas. Lalandi is very hardy and safe. Orange colored berries after August.

12 to 18 inch, B&B.....	1.25	11.00
18 to 24 inch, B&B.....	1.50	12.50

MOUNTAIN LAUREL—One of the most beautiful broadleaf evergreens; glossy green leaves, with flowers borne in clusters in delicate pink colors. Hardy.

12 to 18 inch, B&B.....	1.00	8.50
18 to 24 inch, B&B.....	1.50	12.50

VIBURNUM RHYTIDOPHYLLUM — A valuable, unique plant. Large, leathery leaves resembling the rhododendron. Will grow in any soil. Yellowish white flowers followed by red berries. Hardy.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inch.....	1.75	15.00
2 to 3 feet.....	2.25	20.00

RHODODENDRON CAROLINIANA — Produces a wealth of rose pink flowers in May; has small green, rounded leaves.

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE—This is our native variety from the Allegheny Mountains. Flowers lilac-purple. This is a grand plant.

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM — Large size attained. Produces large trusses of pure white flowers.

12 to 18 inch, B&B.....	1.50	13.50
18 to 24 inch, B&B.....	2.00	17.50

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS.

For wonderful effect both winter and summer, the Evergreen has no superior. Succeeding in almost any soil, with their range of color, form and habit of growth, they find a place in almost any landscape plan. Our trees are all several times transplanted, dug with ball of earth, and the finest to be had.

ARBORVITAE (Hill's Pyramidal)—One of the leading upright growers for foundation plantings and other landscape uses. A dense, compact type of good green color, narrow and pyramidal in habit.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inch.....	\$ 1.25	\$ 10.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.75	15.00
3 to 4 feet.....	2.25	20.00

ARBORVITAE (Berckman's Golden)—A beautiful dwarf, compact variety of golden color. Foliage of yellow-green, tipped with pure gold in spring and early summer.

12 to 15 inch.....	1.00	7.50
15 to 18 inch.....	1.25	10.00

ARBORVITAE (Woodward Globe)—One of the old and well-known globe forms. Forms a good bushy natural globe shaped tree of compact form and good color. The foliage is light green and attractive.

12 to 15 inch.....	1.00	7.50
15 to 18 inch.....	1.25	10.00

ARBORVITAE (Biota Bonita)—A perfect globe-shaped, dwarf growing plant of dark green color. One of the prettiest of the dwarf varieties.

12 to 15 inch.....	1.00	7.50
15 to 18 inch.....	1.25	10.00

ARBORVITAE (Biota Excelsa)—Broad, compact grower with tapering top. Foliage a good green. One of the hardiest of the Oriental type and one of the most beautiful.

18 to 24 inch.....	1.25	10.00
24 to 30 inch.....	1.50	12.50

HEMLOCK (*Tsuga canadensis*)—A native American tree at home in the deep woods where it will stand severe cold. This grand tree has more uses than most any evergreen; grows rapidly, can be pruned to any shape, does well in both sun and shade, is very graceful, and has good color both winter and summer.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	2.00	17.50
3 to 4 feet.....	2.50	22.50
4 to 5 feet.....	3.75	35.00

JUNIPER (Blue Column)—An extremely slender type, growing into upright, narrow pyramid. Foliage prickly, and of deep, blue-gray color.

2 to 3 feet.....	1.75	15.00
3 to 4 feet.....	2.00	17.50

JUNIPER (Japanese)—A good, hardy, thrifty, rapid growing, prostrate Juniper with fine color both winter and summer. Foliage is on the bluish order, having distinct blue green color. Has sharply pointed leaves.

15 to 18 inch.....	1.50	12.50
18 to 24 inch.....	2.00	17.50

JUNIPER (Pfitzer)—Doubtless the most popular of the low growing, spreading Junipers. The branches are partly upright, with drooping tips. Foliage a beautiful silvery-green, holding its color both winter and summer. Perfectly hardy.

15 to 18 inch.....	1.50	12.50
18 to 24 inch.....	2.00	17.50

JUNIPER (Savin) — Of spreading, procumbent growth. Foliage pure dark green. Well suited to base or low mass plantings.

15 to 18 inch.....	1.50	12.50
18 to 24 inch.....	2.00	17.50

JUNIPER (Spiny Greek)—A medium, dense, narrow type with bluish-green metallic, spiny foliage. Makes a very compact, conical plant which is very attractive.

12 to 15 inch.....	1.00	7.50
15 to 18 inch.....	1.25	10.00

JUNIPER (Irish)—It is slender in habit and needs no shearing. Of decided columnar form and immediately attracts attention. Foliage is glossy green.

2 to 3 feet.....	1.25	10.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.50	12.50

JUNIPER (Hill's Golden Pfitzer)—This is an exquisite new yellow form of the widely known Pfitzer Juniper. It has met with enthusiastic response wherever sold. Foliage comes out clear canary yellow interspersed with green. It loses some of its bright color in the late summer, but comes out again in the spring with brilliant gold.

15 to 18 inch.....	1.50	12.50
18 to 24 inch.....	2.00	17.50

RED CEDAR (Cannart)—A hardy, semi-dwarf variety, with dark, rich green foliage which appears in tufts. The natural growth is beautiful and somewhat open, though the plant may be made compact and kept within any size by shearing.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	2.50	22.50
4 to 5 feet.....	3.00	27.50

RED CEDAR (Silver)—Of tall, slender habit, with spreading branches. Foliage of soft appearance, of silvery-gray, which is very attractive. May be sheared into columnar shape, giving tall column of silver-gray.

3 to 4 feet.....	2.50	22.50
4 to 5 feet.....	3.00	27.50

NORWAY SPRUCE—This is a symmetrical, well-formed pyramid. Makes a good screen or wind break and also may be trimmed in hedge form. One of the most dependable of Spruces.

12 to 18 inch.....	1.00	7.50
18 to 24 inch.....	1.25	10.00

WHITE SPRUCE—The same type growth as the Norway, except for the silvery foliage; develops into a shapely specimen of the close texture type. Long lived.

12 to 18 inch.....	1.00	7.50
18 to 24 inch.....	1.25	10.00

SHADE TREES.

Trees are a proper background for every home planting, and they add as much to the beauty and comfort of the place as the house itself. The trees we list are native over a wide area, and if planted carefully and given proper cultivation, they will succeed in almost every instance.

CHINESE ELM—Rapid growing tree, which is hardy, drouth resistant, and attains magnificent proportions with beauty and grace. Foliage dark green, dense; excellent for windbreak.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 feet.....	\$.50	\$ 3.85
5 to 6 feet.....	.75	5.25
6 to 8 feet.....	1.00	7.00
8 to 10 feet.....	1.25	8.00

SWEET GUM—One of the most attractive trees in autumn, with its reddish-orange colored leaves; dark bark.

4 to 5 feet.....	.75	5.25
5 to 6 feet.....	1.00	7.00

LOMBARDY POPLAR—A wonderfully effective tree when properly used in plantings. A very rapid grower and becomes more beautiful with age. Grows tall and slender, making a true column.

3 to 4 feet.....	.20	1.40
4 to 5 feet.....	.30	2.20
5 to 6 feet.....	.40	2.90

WHITE FRINGE TREE. A dwarf tree with fragrant tassel-like white flowers in May and June.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inch.....	.35	2.75
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	3.75

AILANTHUS (Tree of Heaven)—Rapid growing tree with palm-like foliage. Withstands smoke and dust better than almost any other.

4 to 5 feet.....	.40	2.90
5 to 6 feet.....	.65	4.75

RIVER BIRCH—A highly ornamental tree, requiring a moist location. It has dense growth of small branches, and its ragged orange bark makes it very attractive.

5 to 6 feet.....	1.00	7.00
6 to 8 feet.....	1.50	10.00

TULIP TREE (Tulip Poplar)—Valuable for street and lawn planting. A magnificent, rapid-growing tree of pyramidal shape. Foliage broad and glossy. Flowers yellowish green, tulip-shaped.

4 to 5 feet.....	.50	3.85
5 to 6 feet.....	.75	5.25

SILVER LEAF MAPLE—This transplants easily and grows quickly into well shaped tree, desirable for street or lawn. Leaves light green, showing silvery white beneath, giving a beautiful effect.

4 to 5 feet.....	.40	2.90
5 to 6 feet.....	.50	3.85

AMERICAN LINDEN (Basswood)—A rapid growing stately tree; large shining leaves; yellow fragrant flowers in July.

5 to 6 feet.....	.75	5.25
6 to 8 feet.....	1.00	7.00

SUGAR, or HARD MAPLE—A most dependable tree for shade, for street or lawn; tall but rather slow growing.

5 to 6 feet.....	1.00	7.00
6 to 8 feet.....	1.25	8.00

AMERICAN SYCAMORE—Easy to transplant and adapted to a very wide territory. Foliage is luxuriant and tree gives quick shade. Attains great size.

4 to 5 feet.....	.50	3.85
5 to 6 feet.....	.75	5.25

WEeping WILLOW—A tree of stately appearance, with long drooping branches that sway in the breeze. Easy to transplant and beautiful for lawn or for screen.

4 to 5 feet.....	.50	3.85
5 to 6 feet.....	.75	5.25

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.

Waste of our natural resources has reached an alarming state, but little can be accomplished to correct this without awakening the private land owners to this dreadful destruction confronting us. Try a few thousand of these tree seedlings, if you have an idle field. Such a move not only is patriotic but will also yield an income on your investment.

28 CUMBERLAND VALLEY NURSERIES, INC.

ASH, Green and White.

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 250
12 to 18 inch.....	\$.50	\$ 1.00	\$ 2.00
18 to 24 inch.....	.75	2.00	3.75
2 to 3 feet.....	1.00	2.00	6.75

BEECH, American.

6 to 12 inch.....	.50	1.00	2.00
12 to 18 inch.....	.65	1.50	3.00
18 to 24 inch.....	.75	2.00	3.75

BIRCH, River.

6 to 12 inch.....	.65	1.50	3.00
12 to 18 inch.....	.75	2.00	3.75
18 to 24 inch.....	1.00	3.00	6.75

BUCKEYE.

6 to 12 inch.....	.50	1.00	2.00
12 to 18 inch.....	.75	2.00	3.75
18 to 24 inch.....	1.00	3.00	6.50

BUTTERNUT.

6 to 12 inch.....	.75	2.00	3.75
12 to 18 inch.....	1.00	3.00	6.00
18 to 24 inch.....	1.25	4.00	7.65

CATALPA SPECIOSA.

6 to 12 inch.....	.40	.50	1.00
12 to 18 inch.....	.60	.75	1.50
18 to 24 inch.....	.75	1.25	2.25

CHERRY, Wild Black.

6 to 12 inch.....	1.00	3.00	6.75
12 to 18 inch.....	1.25	3.75	7.50

COFFEE TREE, (Ky.)

12 to 18 inch.....	5.00	10.00	22.50
18 to 24 inch.....	6.50	12.50	25.00

DOGWOOD, White Flowering.

6 to 12 inch.....	.90	2.50	4.00
12 to 18 inch.....	1.25	4.00	7.50
18 to 24 inch.....	1.50	5.00	10.00

ELM, American.

6 to 12 inch.....	.50	1.00	2.00
12 to 18 inch.....	.65	1.50	3.00
18 to 24 inch.....	.75	2.00	4.00

ELM, Chinese.

6 to 12 inch.....	.75	2.00	3.75
12 to 18 inch.....	1.00	3.00	6.25
18 to 24 inch.....	1.25	4.00	8.50

HACKBERRY.

6 to 12 inch.....	.65	1.25	2.50
12 to 18 inch.....	.75	1.50	2.75
18 to 24 inch.....	1.00	1.75	3.25

HICKORY.

6 to 12 inch.....	1.00	3.00	6.75
12 to 18 inch.....	1.75	5.00	9.75

HORNBEAM, American.

12 to 18 inch.....	1.00	2.50	6.00
18 to 24 inch.....	1.25	4.00	7.50

LINDEN, American.

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 250
6 to 12 inch.....	1.00	2.50	6.00
12 to 18 inch.....	1.25	4.00	7.50

LOCUST, Black.

6 to 12 inch.....	.50	.75	1.40
12 to 18 inch.....	.65	.90	1.75
18 to 24 inch.....	.75	1.25	2.50

LOCUST, Honey.

6 to 12 inch.....	.50	1.00	2.00
12 to 18 inch.....	.65	1.25	2.50
18 to 24 inch.....	.75	1.50	3.00

MAPLE, Red or Scarlet.

12 to 18 inch.....	.75	2.00	3.75
18 to 24 inch.....	1.00	3.00	6.00

MAPLE, Hard or Sugar.

6 to 12 inch.....	.65	1.25	2.50
12 to 18 inch.....	.75	2.00	4.00
18 to 24 inch.....	.90	3.00	5.00

MAPLE, Silver.

12 to 18 inch.....	.65	1.25	2.50
18 to 24 inch.....	.75	2.00	3.50
2 to 3 feet.....	.90	3.00	4.50

MAIDENHAIR TREE.

6 to 12 inch.....	2.25	5.00	10.00
12 to 18 inch.....	2.75	7.00	15.00

MULBERRY, Russian.

12 to 18 inch.....	.65	1.25	2.50
18 to 24 inch.....	.75	2.00	4.00

OAK, Chestnut.

12 to 18 inch.....	1.00	2.50	6.00
18 to 24 inch.....	1.25	3.00	6.75

OAK, Red.

12 to 18 inch.....	1.50	3.50	6.75
18 to 24 inch.....	2.00	4.00	7.50

OAK, White.

6 to 12 inch.....	1.00	3.50	6.75
12 to 18 inch.....	1.75	5.00	9.75

ORANGE, Osage.

6 to 12 inch.....	.50	1.00	2.00
12 to 18 inch.....	.65	1.25	2.50
18 to 24 inch.....	.75	1.50	3.00

PAW PAW.

6 to 12 inch.....	1.25	3.00	6.00
12 to 18 inch.....	1.50	3.25	6.75

PERSIMMON, American.

6 to 12 inch.....	.65	1.25	2.25
12 to 18 inch.....	.75	2.00	4.00

POPLAR, Lombardy.

12 to 18 inch.....	.75	2.00	4.00
18 to 24 inch.....	1.00	2.50	4.75

RED BUD.

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 250
6 to 12 inch.....	.65	1.25	2.50
12 to 18 inch.....	.75	1.75	3.75
18 to 24 inch.....	1.00	2.50	5.00

SASSAFRAS.

12 to 18 inch.....	1.00	2.25	4.50
18 to 24 inch.....	1.25	2.75	6.00

SILK TREE (Mimosa).

6 to 12 inch.....	2.25	6.00	12.00
12 to 18 inch.....	2.50	7.00	14.00

SOURWOOD.

12 to 18 inch.....	.75	2.00	4.00
18 to 24 inch.....	1.00	2.50	5.75

SWEET GUM.

12 to 18 inch.....	.75	2.00	4.00
18 to 24 inch.....	1.00	3.00	6.25

SYCAMORE, American.

6 to 12 inch.....	.50	.90	1.75
12 to 18 inch.....	.65	1.50	3.00

TEXAS UMBRELLA.

12 to 18 inch.....	1.25	3.00	
18 to 24 inch.....	1.50	3.50	

TREE OF HEAVEN.

12 to 18 inch.....	.75	2.00	3.75
18 to 24 inch.....	1.00	2.50	6.00

WALNUT, Black.

6 to 12 inch.....	.75	2.00	3.75
12 to 18 inch.....	1.00	3.00	6.00
18 to 24 inch.....	1.25	4.00	7.65

WALNUT, White.

6 to 12 inch.....	.75	2.00	3.75
12 to 18 inch.....	1.00	3.00	6.00
18 to 24 inch.....	1.25	4.00	7.65

WILLOW, Weeping.

12 to 18 inch.....	1.25	3.00	6.00
18 to 24 inch.....	1.50	3.25	6.75

CLIMBING VINES AND CREEPERS.

These are the draperies that Nature gives us to cover porches, arbors, fences, and to disguise unsightly buildings and old trees. Use vines freely to make the landscape more beautiful. They thrive almost anywhere, cost little, and give a large return in comfort and pleasure.

AMPELOPSIS (Virginia Creeper)—This is the five-leaved Ivy that is so valuable for covering walls, fences, etc. It will grow anywhere and colors brilliantly in the Fall.

	Each	Per 10
Two year	\$.25	\$ 1.85

BOSTON IVY—The best of the self-clinging vines. Foliage is small, deep green, and very dense, covering any object completely. Colors beautifully in the Fall. Slow to start but vigorous when established.

Two year35	2.45
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ENGLISH IVY—The most popular evergreen vine. Has large, deep green, glossy foliage, and is unexcelled for covering walls in shady and cool places.

	Each	Per 10
One year .....	.25	1.85
Two year .....	.35	2.45

BIGNONIA RADICANS (Trumpet Vine)—A vigorous, woody vine, bearing scarlet flowers followed by long pods. It is a native of this section, easy to establish, and grows luxuriantly.

One year .....	.25	1.85
Two year .....	.35	2.45

CELASTRUS SCANDENS (Bittersweet)—An unusually attractive vine because of its showy berries in the fall and early winter. Vigorous.

One year .....	.25	1.85
Two year .....	.35	2.45

CLEMATIS PANICULATA — The small-flowered, fragrant, white "star" variety that blooms so profusely. Easy to establish and attractive in foliage as well as blossoms.

Two year25	1.85
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HALL'S HONEYSUCKLE—This is probably the most used of all the vines; good for soil erosion, for running on fences, and many other places; white and yellowish flowers; very fragrant.

Two year25	1.85
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SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE—Attractive, trumpet-shaped flowers of bright scarlet.

Two year35	2.45
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WISTERIA (Chinese Wisteria)—A rampant clinging vine that has the robust vigor of a wild grape and the matchless beauty of a rare exotic. Flowers in large, drooping clusters. We offer the Blue or White variety.

One year .....	.25	1.85
Two year .....	.35	2.45

PERENNIAL FLOWERS.

Plants which will live from year to year and give variety to gardens commend themselves to the garden lover, and while the list of Perennials is endless, we have selected some of the most popular sorts which will give best results with the amateur gardener. All these are perfectly hardy.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)—One of the most stately and hardy perennials, growing in semi-shade or full sun. Blooms over long period and invaluable for cutting.

	Each	Per 12
.....	.25	2.50

COREOPSIS. Yellow, hardy, daisy-like perennial, valuable for border or cutting. Blooming period, June-August.

Each	Per 12
.25	2.50

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur)—One of our finest and most popular garden flowers with their long terminal spikes of various shades. Blooms all summer.

Belladonna—Light Blue. The most popular of its shade.

Bellamosum—Improved Dark Blue. A strong grower.

.20	2.00
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DICENTRA (Bleeding Heart)—An old fashioned favorite with its heart-shaped, rose-colored flowers in drooping racemes. Prefers semi-shade.

.40	4.00
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DIGITALIS (Foxglove)—Popular biennial with terminal clusters of bell-like flowers in the best mixed shades. Protect over winter.

.20	2.00
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HIBISCUS (Mallow Marvels)—A beautiful perennial of the Hollyhock family. Blooms very profusely, over long period of summer.

.25	2.50
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SHASTA DAISIES—The flowers are large, glistening white, with brown eye, and borne on long stems. Excellent. Blooms May and June.

.20	2.00
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SWEET WILLIAM—Old favorites, bearing their sweet clove-scented flowers in profusion during May and June.

.20	2.00
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YUCCA FILAMENTOSA (Adam's Needle)—Spikes of creamy white flowers borne on tall stems; fragrant. Very effective plant for all positions.

.20	2.00
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BUSH ROSES.

For cut flowers the Bush Roses cannot be surpassed, and the well-cared-for Rose Garden is not only a thing of beauty on the home grounds, but will give magnificent blooms for cutting for the house decoration. There are many choice Bush Roses which will give a wealth of bloom from early summer until frost. We have endeavored to keep our varieties of the best known, and most popular sorts which are sure to give good results. No flower is so much loved, appreciated, and enjoyed as the Rose.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Strong two-year plants.....	\$.80	\$ 2.50	\$ 20.00

RED.

Chas. K. Douglas. A top-notch, semi-double, scarlet-crimson Rose. Strong plant with good foliage. Exceedingly well liked.

Etoile de Holland. Brilliant red; large flowers of velvety crimson; produces a large quantity of blooms throughout the summer.

Red Radiance. This is one of the strongest and most vigorous growers; most dependable of the roses and a universal favorite. An excellent variety for cutting and for the garden.

E. G. Hill. Without doubt one of the greatest of all the red roses. Will thrive and do well with ordinary attention. Very fragrant and lasting. Produces immense numbers of deep, rich glowing red blooms over long period of time.

WHITE.

Frau Karl Druschki. Very large, perfect form and snowwhite; a vigorous grower and a free bloomer.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Well-formed, cream-colored buds opening into white flowers. Free blooming; hardy.

PINK.

Columbia. A wonderful rose for cutting. The buds are full, well formed; the flowers are perfectly modeled, of clear bright pink with outer petals of silvery pink. A healthy, medium grower.

Pink Radiance. Brilliant rose pink buds; a well-formed flower of shiny pink with light tints on the reverse of the petals; one of the strongest and most vigorous growers. The most dependable of all pinks and a universal favorite.

Dame Edith Helen. One of the largest and most perfectly shaped pink roses known. Flowers uniformly well shaped. Has attracted unstinted praise. The most perfumed of all pink roses.

Edith Nellie Perkins. A strong vigorous grower. The outer petals are of a shimmering silvery pink, while the deeper center petals are more of a soft shade of rose color.

YELLOW.

Golden Dawn. Large, straw-yellow buds opening to pale lemon-yellow, double flowers, with slight old rose markings. Rarely out of bloom. Bronzy foliage, free of disease.

Lady Hillingdon. An apricot yellow shaded to orange on the outer petals, becoming deeper and more intense in the center of the bloom.

Luxembourg. With long pointed buds of beautiful bronze yellow; very fragrant. One of the best yellow roses.

Joanna Hill. A splendid clear yellow with a golden heart; very large pointed buds which open full; fragrant; profuse bloomer.

TWO-TONED.

Talisman. Multi-colored. Glorious combination of orange, yellow, and rose-red. The fragrant flowers are much more highly colored in autumn.

President Herbert Hoover. A must popular Rose. It is maroon, orange and gold, rioting in a most contrasting fashion. Long, pointed buds; rigid stems. A fire garden rose, blooming well in the autumn. By far the best of its color.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Where there is seemingly no room for Bush Roses, the Climbing Roses may find a place in the fence corner and in out-of-the-way places, reaching out and covering old fences or walls and giving a mass of gorgeous bloom. The Climbing Roses are easy of growth, are useful in many places, and will give an abundance of bloom the second season after planting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
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Strong two-year plants.....	\$.30	\$ 2.50	\$ 20.00
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Climbing American Beauty. One of the best of the Climbing Roses. The large fragrant rosy-carmine flowers are produced in great abundance, and are excellent for cutting. For single or mass planting this is one of the best.

Climbing K. A. Victoria. Flowers identical with the bush K. A. Victoria; stems long, carrying one or more perfect cream-white double flowers. An excellent climber of good growth and foliage.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. Clusters are perfectly formed, long pointed, deep pink buds open into large flowers of lighter pink. A strong grower with abundant glossy foliage which is disease resistant. One of the best climbers in cultivation.

Marechal Niel. A beloved, well-known old Rose with magnificent large golden-yellow flowers of delicate fragrance and texture. An abundant bloomer. A somewhat tender variety which blooms in spring and at intervals throughout the season if well cultivated and watered.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. No other Rose shows such brilliant fiery scarlet blooms. The flowers are of medium size and are produced in clusters of five to ten or more, each stem being a veritable bouquet. Of strong climbing habit and perfectly hardy.

COMBINATION FRUIT TREES.

Throughout the past year the popularity of the Combination Fruit Tree has increased at an astonishing pace. This is only natural when you stop to consider the nature of this tree. It fulfills the need of the small home-owner who has very little space to devote to fruit trees. We are growing these trees this year for the first time, to satisfy the request of hundreds of our customers, who are anxious to grow these novelties for themselves. These will furnish plenty of shade and are highly ornamental at the same time.

QUINTUPLET, or 5-N-1 Apple.

Five Kinds of Apples Grown on One Tree!
Ideal for Home Gardens.

The only Apple tree for the small-home owner. Will produce a bountiful supply of five different kinds of apples, in a chain of ripening, from early summer to late autumn. Varieties: Yellow Transparent, Red June, All Red Jonathan, Anoka, and Double Red Delicious.

2 yr. Sturdy Trees @ \$1.00 each
2 or more @ 90c each

TRIPLET, or 3-N-1 Apple

Three kinds of apples on one tree. Early, medium and Late. Here is another practical novelty for you folks with a limited amount of space for planting trees. Plant these trees now and gain the envy of all your friends and neighbors by being first to have them. Varieties: Yellow Transparent, Red June, and Turley Winesap.

Two year Sturdy Trees @ 60c each
2 or more @ 50c each

QUINTUPLET, or 5-N-1 Pear

"Five-trees-in-one!"

Fine, big, healthy two-year trees that will produce five of the most popular varieties of fruit from early summer until late Fall. Season-'round bearers, sometimes covered with one color of fruit; later with another. "A -One-Tree Orchard." Varieties: Bartlett, Garber, Keiffer, Douglas, and Early Harvest.

Large Two-Year Trees @ \$1.25 each
2 or more @ \$1.15 each

TRIPLET, or 3-N-1 Pear

Early, medium and late varieties. Something new and different in tree fruits. Be the first in your neighborhood to plant this all-purpose tree. Bartlett, Garber and Keiffer.

Heavy Two Year Trees @ 75c each
2 or more @ 65c each.

NEW 5-N-1 PEACH.

Five Varieties on One Tree!

This tree, like Quintuplet apple, is an outstanding novelty which we are offering for the first time. The practice of budding more than one kind of peach on a single tree is not new; propagators have been doing it for years, but up to this time it has never been done on a large scale. Our 5-N-1 Peach is composed of the best commercial varieties grown—Hale Haven, Belle of Georgia, Golden Jubilee, South Haven, and Elberta—giving you a supply of fruit throughout the entire season.

**Strong Two Year Trees @ 75c each
2 or more @ 65c each**

3-N-1 FRUIT TREE.

Peach-Plum-Apricot.

Early Golden Apricot, Elberta Peach, Abundance Plum

This tree, which is highly ornamental and which provides a complete orchard, does not require any more space than an ordinary fruit tree. Covered with pink and white blooms over a long period. Two trees will produce enough fruit in Apricots, Peaches and Plums for an average family, and have enough left over for your neighbor. Will bear the third year after planting.

**Good Heavy Two-Year Tree @ 60c each
2 or more @ 50c each**

It is not our policy to make extravagant claims as to the merit of our products, but we wish to assure you that these Combination Fruit Trees are hardy, vigorous stock, and are very productive wherever planted. Be the first in your community to have these real worthwhile novelties.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY NURSERIES, Inc.

McMinnville, Tennessee

**STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF STATE ENTOMOLOGIST AND
PLANT PATHOLOGIST**

Knoxville, Tennessee

NURSERY CERTIFICATE

No. 128 Last Inspection Made August 13, 1940

**THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY CERTIFIES, That
the nursery stock in the nurseries of**

CUMBERLAND VALLEY NURSERIES, Inc.,

McMinnville, Tennessee

**has been thoroughly inspected. The stock, premises
and adjacent properties have been found to be appar-
ently free from especially injurious insect pests and
diseases. May be revoked for cause.**

VOID AFTER SEPT. 30, 1941.

**G. M. BENTLEY,
State Entomologist and Plant Pathologist.**

CARE OF TREES AND PLANTS.

Volumes have been written on the planting and care of orchards and the beautification of home grounds and yet each planting becomes an individual problem. Regardless of how choice your selection may be in trees and plants, or how perfect they may be when received by you, unless they are handled properly in planting and given the right kind of care, they will not give the results that are desired. Therefore, we offer a few general suggestions on the care and cultivation of trees, which will help make a success of the planting of stock which we supply.

When you receive stock from nursery, arrange to plant as quickly as possible. If stock is received during freezing weather, place where it will be protected from extreme cold, but do not put it near the fire or where it will become heated. Trees and plants may be received in frozen condition and yet be entirely all right. Where this happens, it is a good plan to place them in a cool, dark place, without unwrapping, covering with straw or similar protection, where they may be allowed to thaw out gradually. By no means allow air to strike roots while frozen, or attempt to thaw them out by warming, for this would mean damage to them.

If you have not already prepared your ground for planting, do so immediately, being sure that soil is well cultivated. Dig holes amply large to receive the roots of the trees, using the top soil for completing. If soil is poor, be sure to add other soil which is well pulverized and fairly rich around the roots of trees. Also, see that ground is fertilized properly and is kept well cultivated in order that trees and plants may have opportunity to become established. Use plenty of water in setting the trees and plants, tightening the soil thoroughly as the holes are filled in, then when hole is almost full and soil well tightened, use plenty of water that the soil may be well settled around the roots.

Where plants have ball of earth burlapped around the roots, avoid breaking this ball. Set in a hole that is plenty large to receive without crowding, setting about one inch deeper than the surface of the ground, then cut the burlap loose from around the top of the ball and allow it to fall back in the hole without removing. Fill in around the ball as you would around the roots of any other plant, tightening thoroughly, and using plenty of water to settle.

For shrubs and roses, etc., handle in the same way, though it is usually more desirable to prepare special bed for roses, selecting location that will have plenty of open air and sun, and particularly one that is well drained. It is usually better to remove the soil from the bed, filling in with good loam that is fairly rich, or using fertilizer in the soil. Plant so that plenty of room is given between the plants for cultivation. Remember that roses like lots of food and water during the summer months, and that you cannot hope to get bloom without this.

Careful and proper setting of trees and plants is necessary, but in only the beginning of a successful orchard or beautiful home grounds. Cultivation, mulching and watering, as well as spraying and pruning, must be carried on consistently or first in-

vestment will fail. Cover crops planted in the orchard and turned under with the plow at the right time will give both feed and humus to the soil; and thorough cultivation, intelligent fertilization, careful pruning and seasonable spraying will give abundant returns for money, labor, and time so expended. To have good things for home requires thought and effort in all things, and trees and plants are no exceptions.

These suggestions are only brief, their purpose being to impress on the home planter that good care and cultivation is necessary in order to secure best results, whether this be in the orchard or the grounds around the home. We shall at any time be glad to give instructions which may be needed for special planting and to help in any way possible to make a success of the trees and plants you purchase from us. Special bulletin on the care and cultivation of trees and plants will be sent upon request.

Number of Trees Per Acre.

The number of trees to be planted per acre varies somewhat with the soil and variety to be planted. Trees or plants on deep rich soil require more distance than on light poor soil. The following distances are usually recommended for average soils:

Apple—35x35 feet—35 trees per acre.
 Pear-Peach—20x20 feet—108 trees per acre.
 Plum-Cherry and Apricot—18x18 feet—134 trees per acre.
 Figs—15x15 feet—193 trees per acre.
 Pecan—40x40 feet—27 trees per acre.
 Grape—8x10 feet—545 vines per acre.
 Blackberry and Dewberry—3x8 feet—1,815 vines per acre.

To ascertain number of plants required per acre, divide the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by the number of square feet to be given each plant. For instance, apple 35x35 feet requires 1225 square feet per tree or 35 trees per acre.

CONTROL OF INSECTS AND DISEASE.

With the passing of each year, the necessity for spraying for insects and diseases which do damage to trees and plants becomes apparent, and while it is not always possible for the home owner to identify certain insects and diseases, there are many which are very common and which are easily controlled. Where identification is not possible, samples may be sent to your state entomologist, where dependable advice will be gladly given. As suggested above, many of the common insects and diseases may be easily controlled by the home planter if he will take the trouble to equip himself with simple spray pumps and common insecticides for spraying, and with a few simple tools with which to do proper pruning. This material can usually be purchased from your local dealers or merchants, or can be ordered from various dependable sources.

Insects are usually divided into two classes, the "biting and chewing" and "sucking" insects. The first may be controlled with poison when it is possible to so spray that the poison will be eaten, while the other can be controlled by what is termed contact sprays.

Diseases are usually caused by a fungus growth and are controlled by sprays known as fungicides. A few of the diseases, such as blight in pear, etc., are caused by bacteria, and where such diseases occur, one of the best remedies is to cut away the infected parts, destroying the prunings by burning.

Therefore, there are two general classes of sprays, insecticides and fungicides, and the insecticides being divided into two classes known as poison and contact insecticides. Arsenate of Lead is a good example of the poison insecticide, while Lime Sulphur Solution is a good example of the contact insecticide, with Bordeaux mixture being the old stand-by as a fungicide.

SPRAY FORMULAS.

Arsenate of Lead—One of the most common and most valuable poison sprays; may be prepared at home, using either powder or paste, it being easily procured in either form. Use at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of the paste or 2 pounds of powder to 50 gallons of water. Use for the control of flea beetle on grape, caterpillar on pecan, biting and chewing insects on shade trees, shrubs, etc., and for tent caterpillar on evergreens. Also, use as spray for culicid and codling moth on fruit trees.

Nicotine Solution—This may be bought in concentrated form at almost any drug store, usually under the name of "Black Leaf 40." In large quantities, use approximately 3-4 pint to 100 gallons of water, or in small quantities, use about 1 ounce to 8 gallons of water. In making the spray mix the nicotine with very heavy suds, using lye soap or strong laundry soap for the suds, as this will cause the spray to adhere and spread much better. This is very easily prepared at home and is an excellent spray for control of aphids on apple, plum, roses, etc., and for use in ridding plants of red spider.

Lime Sulphur Solution—One of the most important contact sprays we have, being one of the most effective for treatment for San Jose scale while trees are dormant. If commercial Lime Sulphur is used, it should be used 2 pounds to 8 or 10 gallons of water for the winter spraying, while for summer the dilution should be approximately 1 pound to 8 or 10 gallons of water. This spray is excellent for use while trees are dormant as it helps to keep them in healthy state and is particularly beneficial in the control of scale.

Bordeaux Mixture—This is easily secured in prepared form at almost any drug store, and usually directions for preparation and dilution are given. This is particularly useful in control of mildew and all fungus diseases, such as brown rot on peach and apple, black rot in grape, or mildew on roses, etc.

All of these sprays may be used by the home owner, applying with large sprayer in orchard or vineyard where necessary, or knapsack sprayer for use where only a few trees need treatment, or even a small hand sprayer for use on small plants around the home. A small investment in equipment and materials may mean many dollars to you in your orchard or beauty to you in your home grounds.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY NURSERIES, Inc.
McMinnville, Tenn.

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